

THE CIGAR-MAKERS COMING

Something About the Labor Representatives to Be in the City This Week.

Growth and Extent of the International Union, and What It Has Accomplished for Workingmen.

The biennial meeting of the International Cigar-makers' Union will begin a two-week session in Mozart Hall to-morrow. For the past week the committee on revision of the constitution has been in secret session at the Hotel English. The business of this committee is to receive, consider and report to the convention such amendments as are proposed. Its members are naturally selected from the most intelligent and trusted leaders of the union, because the interests of a large body of men rest in their hands in no small particular. Mr. John W. La Vina, the Chicago member of the committee, yesterday reviewed some interesting facts in the union's history in the presence of a Journal reporter. "The Cigar-makers' International Union of America," said he, "owes its origin to the native American principle that resistance to oppressive conditions is just, and that these are within the remedial power of organization. Americans, you know, are said to be a restless, nervous people, and I believe it is because we are quick to see the inequality and injustice of affairs and things, and readily accept the privileges of our American liberty and the laws of the land to better our condition. Our trade was nearly threatened by the ceaseless inflow of poor immigrants, thousands of whom never pushed beyond the confines of the city of New York. In crowded, unhealthy and vile tenement-houses, they worked at the trade in the midst of poverty and infection. A system of payment in kind known as the 'truck' system grew up. The cigar-maker received his compensation in cigars, which he must dispose of himself. His surroundings compelled his whole family to work at the trade in order to make a living. And then on the Pacific slope our trade was again threatened by the hordes of Chinese. Between the extreme east and west the low-class colonies of Pennsylvania also offered competition which demoralized our business. We sought organization to protect ourselves, and on June 21, 1884, in New York city, the twenty-four unions then existing, with 984 members, formed an international union. Our progress in numbers has been steady from the first, and has always maintained headway, except on two or three occasions.

THE STRIKE THE LAST RESORT.

Our methods were the usual methods of organized labor, the strike being the last resort. We were generally successful, but sometimes failed. Our membership grew so large that our treasury proved too much of a temptation to one of the officials, who appropriated several thousand dollars to his own use. A change was made in our financial methods, and has resulted so successfully that the union now takes great pride in its financial system. The funds are now no longer kept in a central treasury, but each local union cares for its own funds, being subject of course to drafts for the general use. This obviates the possibility of peculation or defalcation, and on the whole, our union has been singularly free from business troubles. We have now a membership of 28,000, and in 274 unions. A member pays \$3 initiation fee, and 25 cents dues per week. Our growth has enabled us to accumulate a fund which we pay \$15 per week sick benefits, and funeral benefits of from \$50 to \$500. We maintain also a system of loans to traveling members. We pay \$4 per week in case of strike or lockout, and also what we call an out-of-work benefit. In ten years past we have paid out \$1,083,181.82 in these various forms of benefit, and yet we now have over \$500,000 in the treasury.

"What have been the trade benefits of the organization?" asked the reporter. "We have gained in many ways. In the first place, we have largely broken down the tenement-house and coolie labor, and have driven out the truck system. Since September, 1890, our wages have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. We used to work ten hours or more, but now no union cigar-maker anywhere works more than eight hours per day. We have made the system of piece-work universal. We have secured the adoption of trade union laws in its protection against counterfeiting by law in nearly every State in the country. The laws of Illinois make it a criminal offense to counterfeit it, and in many States an injunction lies against its wrongful use. Our label is also protected under the common law. We have been aggressive because we had to be."

"What measure of offense and defense has proved most beneficial?" asked the reporter.

"Undoubtedly, the strike; and yet the favorable turning point in our history was the rule restricting the number of strikes. A strike that affects twenty-five men or under may be authorized by the executive board, but all strikes concerning the scale of wages, or general in their nature must first be voted upon by every one of the 274 unions. We mean that fifteen days ahead stating the facts, and instruct the unions to telegraph the result of the vote. In this way we secure a very conservative standard. A general vote of the international Union, with fifteen days to ponder the thing, scarcely permits of unwise action. Of the sixty-nine strikes in two years, only one was a failure. Limiting the number of strikes, and our successful financial methods, have enabled us to make good every promise to our members, so that our strength has been steadily maintained. Employers know all about us, and understand that we will not arbitrate matters at the muzzle end of a gun. Arbitration is a failure, except on terms of equality."

"What per cent. of the cigar-makers is in the union?"

"More than half are in it. The census says there are 50,000 cigar-makers in the country, which would give us over 50 per cent. in the organization. The number unorganized, however, includes 15,000 men working for themselves, with one, two or three hands, and are known in our parlance as 'backeyes.' They are not members of the union, being employers. But outside of these nearly every practical cigar-maker is a union man. Certainly the best men of our trade are in the union. We estimate that not 1 per cent. of the desirable element is out of the union."

"Who is the president of the union?"

"Mr. A. Strasser, of Buffalo, N. Y. He was elected in 1877, when the reverse of the panic caused our membership to fall to 1,000 members. We then had a deficit of \$1.15 in the treasury. His management has raised us to our present position, and he is a very popular man among us. His whole soul is in his work. He is about forty-eight years of age, and has a fine physique and executive ability, both in routine affairs of his office and as a presiding officer. His superior before a labor convention is not known. He is modest and unselfish, and receives only \$25 per week for his services. His speech is full of facts, and his speeches are characteristically short and direct. He commands attention whenever he speaks. His duties include the editing of our monthly organ, known as 'the Official Gazette.' He has made it one of the most effective influences for our benefit. It deals with the financial matters of our union, the growth, etc., of the membership, and the general interests of labor. Mr. Strasser is fearless in attacking wrongs and oppressive conditions."

The convention will hold open sessions, and the press representatives have been invited to be present. Among the delegates will be one young woman from a union at Albany, N. Y., and two colored cigar-makers from the South. These are admitted on an equality, and earn the wages of the scale everywhere. The Cigar-makers' Union has the honor of furnishing the president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, who will arrive to-night to act as a delegate in the convention to-morrow.

Contractors' Complaint of Injustice. The Contractors' Council has adopted a series of resolutions looking to their own protection against foreign contractors, who bid for work

on a basis excluding both the eight-hour day and union labor, such as they themselves are compelled to hire. The resolutions recite that there is a growing tendency among the servants of the people who have charge of the erection of public buildings to deal with outside parties in the designing and construction, and that such course is detrimental to resident contractors. It is condemned in the resolutions, and that such Board is requested to require contractors to make their bids with the same conditions relating to labor under which the resident contractors must bid. The Building Trades Council have taken the same stand in protection of its constituents, and charge the school board with maintaining a disposition to discriminate against Indianapolis workmen and contractors by failing to insist that contractors bid on a basis of the eight-hour law of the State. Much emphasis is put upon the inequality which otherwise the local contractor must sustain with the non-resident contractor. The council unanimously protests against the threatened defiance of one of the statutes of the State.

The Street Railroad Troubles.

D. F. Kennedy, president of the Central Labor Union, held a conference yesterday with John P. Frenzel with reference to the strikers' grievance. Mr. Frenzel repeated his statement that if his orders had not been carried out according to his promise he did not know of it. His statements were so much at variance with the situation from the strikers' standpoint that Mr. Kennedy concluded to call a meeting of the Union at which Mr. Frenzel, if possible, should be present. It is proposed to hold this meeting to-morrow.

Federation Convention.

John P. Hannegan, secretary of the Indiana Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, has made the official call for the convention, which will be held at Central Labor Union Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday. Delegates are expected from all parts of the State in larger numbers than at any other of the six previous annual meetings because of the rapid increase during the past year in the number of unions.

Labor Notes.

The Bricklayers' Union, No. 3, adopted resolutions at its last meeting asking the school board to restrict the successful contractor in the library building to employers of union labor.

The Street-car Brotherhood will meet to-morrow to consider the report of the committee which conferred with President Frenzel. The result will be awaited by the company with great interest.

The Central Labor Union will hold a mass-meeting at Mozart Hall Wednesday night, which will be addressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and by A. Strasser, president of the International Cigar-makers' Union.

The proprietors of the North-side laundry, one of the two firms to resist the effort to unionize at its last meeting asking the school board to restrict the successful contractor in the library building to employers of union labor.

KINNEY GETS THE CONTRACT.

Row Over Grading the Irvington Road Finally Adjusted Yesterday.

The County Commissioners yesterday awarded to R. L. Kinney the contract to grade and gravel the National road from Irvington to this city. His competitor, John Moore, who bid the same amount, 10 cents per cubic yard for the grading and included a bond, concluded to withdraw, and this let the board out of the dilemma they were in by Kinney's failure to file a bond with his bid, which, including the graveling, was the lowest submitted. Kinney filed a bond late Friday night, with the names of Geo. K. Schofield, A. Steffen and H. E. Frauen as sureties. The cost of the improvement will be about \$35,000.

Another Case Against Cooper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 19.—Freeman Cooper, of this place, who fled to Mexico, was captured in Fort Worth and brought back to answer twenty-two indictments for forgery, amounting nearly to \$20,000, was again arrested a week ago on a charge of embezzlement preferred by David Wilson, of Great Bend, Kan. Wilson came here to prosecute his claim, but when Cooper's case was called, yesterday, Wilson was not present to prosecute. The prosecuting attorney declared that the witness had been tampered with, and a continuance was taken to give officers a chance to investigate. On the witness stand Cooper displayed a receipt from Wilson for the money claimed to have been embezzled.

Heavy Failure of Grain Buyers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 19.—The firm of Hazenwinkle & Co., doing business as grain buyers in this city and in Hudson, Mo., Cookeville and Fletcher, in this county, made an assignment to-day. Judgments by confession were taken against them amounting to \$14,000. John C. Aldrich, of this city, was appointed assignee. The liabilities will aggregate about \$40,000; assets estimated at \$35,000.

Last Harvest Excursion.

The Burlington Route, C. & Q. R. R., will run the last harvest excursion Tuesday, Sept. 22, from Chicago, Peoria, Quincy and St. Louis to St. Paul, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Denver, Helena, Salt Lake and all other points in the Northwest, West and Southwest. Rates very low. Tickets for sale at all company's ticket offices at points on and east of the Mississippi river. Many connecting lines will sell through tickets for these excursions. Inquire of local agents for full information, or address P. E. Sina, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

SPECTACLES and eye-glasses at Marcy's.

HEADQUARTERS for Rogers' knives, forks and spoons at Marcy's. Lowest prices.

The Connecticut Mutual.

Believes that policy-holders' interests are best served by the annual distribution of surplus; that the pooling and forfeiture of dividends under the Tontine system is dangerous and leads to extravagance and waste; that the policy-holder's interest is not downgraded by the facility afforded to pay exorbitant salaries, commissions, etc., out of the pool. One company is now in trouble, due, no doubt, in great part, to practices made possible by so vicious a system.

Agent, 68 East Market st.

Go to Marcy's for watches. Low prices.

Go to Marcy's for watches. Low prices.

Popular Route to Chicago.

In the Pennsylvania Line, superior road-bed and train equipment enable it to make the quickest time. Entering the Union Passenger Station at Chicago, direct connection is made with trains for the North and Northwest without transfer through the city. Morning train, with elegant Pullman buffet-parlor car leaves Indianapolis at 11:50 a. m. and arrives at Chicago at 6 p. m. Evening train, with Pullman sleeping and reclining chair car, leaves at 11:30 p. m. and arrives Chicago 7:30 a. m. For tickets and sleeping-car reservations call on ticket agents Pennsylvania Lines.

Lovely new jewelry at Marcy's.

For the Odd-fellows celebration at St. Louis the Vandalia Line will sell tickets from Indianapolis, Sept. 19, 20 and 21, good returning until the 24th, at rate of \$7.50 for the round trip.

For the St. Louis exposition tickets will be sold from Indianapolis every Monday and Thursday night Oct. 15, at rate of \$10.25 for the round trip. Tickets good to return five days from date of sale, and include one admission to the exposition.

For the St. Louis fair tickets will be sold from Indianapolis, Oct. 3 to 10, good to return until Oct. 12, inclusive, at rate of 7.50 for the round trip.

For detailed information call on ticket agents Vandalia Line.

REAL shell hair ornaments at Marcy's.

HAS MODIFIED HIS VIEWS

William P. Fishback Not So Much of a Free-Trader as He Formerly Was.

His Recent Trip Abroad Brought Him Face to Face with Its Results—Interesting Talk on British Laborers.

Last evening a Journal reporter met Mr. W. P. Fishback, who has long been a pronounced free-trader, and asked him if it was true that during his recent trip abroad he had greatly modified his views of tariff. Mr. Fishback is too old a bird to drop his cheese like the crow in the fable at flattering words of the fox, and, fixing his eye upon the reporter, he began with some caution. "I have been somewhat shaken in my views as to what Englishmen think of free trade. I had the idea that the English were almost unanimously for free trade, but there is a school growing up there not only advocating protection, but applauding what they call the 'wisdom' of our country in taking care of itself and making the most of its opportunities."

"How about the free-traders?"

"It is only fair to say that Radicals, Liberals and Tories, all the men who lead English thought to-day, are confirmed in the notion that free trade is not only better for them, but better for the United States; that our trade will be increased, and there also would be increased, resulting in the amelioration of the condition of laboring men, on both sides of the water, by increasing production, increasing the purchasing power of money and making food and clothing abundant and cheap."

"Did you talk to any working people who thought so?"

"I interviewed quite a number, tailors, working girls, farm-laborers and others. There is a growing difference between the condition of working people there and our country, especially when the contrast is made with our great West and outside our great cities. The protectionist would lay all this difference to protection. I lay it primarily to the difference in conditions here, the abundance of land, etc., and secondarily—perhaps—to protection. The fact undoubtedly exists that the general condition of working people in this country is immeasurably superior to that of working people anywhere in the world. Yet we have in some of our large cities, say Chicago and New York, specimens of degradation that are only paralleled in the worst parts of England, Scotland and France."

The difference, however, is so much more in it in Europe, and it is not confined to the great cities. I heard Canon Farrar say in his sermon that the nation-destroying curse of Great Britain is drunkenness. The Chief-justice, in charging the grand jury at Birmingham, said but for the vice of intemperance three-fourths of the jails in the country could close. Going home late at night in London the drinking-houses were seen crowded with workingmen, their wives and children. It is the same in Scotland, but not in France, Holland or Belgium. The drunkenness in England is simply awful. That may have something to do with the condition of labor. Poverty may produce drunkenness or drunkenness may produce poverty. The degradation of East London has not been overestimated. The Jews are now coming in great numbers to England from Russia. They are very poor. I saw a Jewish family dumped on the dock at Liverpool fresh from Russia, the most distressing sight of starving humanity I ever saw. They were almost naked and were on their way to Manchester, where they said they had friends. Poor as the Russian Jews in England are, they are dividing with their countrymen."

Cheap Excursions.

On Sept. 29 the Missouri Pacific Railway will sell round-trip tickets to nearly all points in Southwest Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas. Tickets will be good thirty days, with stop-over privileges. The rates will be about half fare. Tickets will be on sale by all ticket agents. For lowest rates, maps and full information address C. W. ALLEN, district passenger agent, 7 Jackson place, Indianapolis, Ind.

DOCTORS? Pahaw! Take Beecham's Pills.

CONSUMPTION and inverted nails removed without pain. Dr. Morgan, 35 1/2 W. Wash.

See Our Life.

Size crayons and our dozen cabinets, \$4. CLARK'S, 66 East Washington street.

The Moon Route.

Will sell harvest excursion tickets to all points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest, tickets good going Sept. 15 and 23, limit thirty days. For further information, maps, routes, etc., call on or address T. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A., 28 South Illinois st.

Harvest Excursions.

On Sept. 15 and 23 the Vandalia Line will sell excursion tickets at especially reduced round-trip rates from all company ticket stations in the West, Northwest and Southwest, good returning for thirty days from date of sale. For further information apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Vandalia line.

Connecting Link Between the East and the West.

Only 23 1/2 hours are now required by the Pennsylvania Lines to make the journey between Indianapolis and New York; 21 hours to Baltimore, and 22 hours to Washington. Three fast trains daily, carrying Pullman vestibule sleeping and dining cars, run between the above-named points, affording passengers every convenience and luxury.

For detailed information apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

London.

Paints at Clarke's, 93. See them before going elsewhere.

Artificial Teeth Without a Plate.

Or bridge-work. A. J. Morris, 36 1/2 E. Washington st., opposite New York Store, Indianapolis.

SCROFULOUS SORES.

Lady Bady Afflicted Three Years. Tried Many Doctors Here and in England Without Benefit. Cured by Cuticura.

My wife having suffered from Scrofulous sores on the back for three years, and at times she could not lie down at night, and she had all the doctors I could get, and also went to England to be cured there, and all of them failed. I told her they could not cure her, and she had having tried all kinds of remedies I at last tried one box of your Cuticura Remedies, and to-day she is as well as she ever was in her life, and her back as clear as any person living, and I for one can recommend your Remedies as the only one I could find to effect a cure.

G. V. JONES, Constable, 25 Bay's street, Cleveland, O.

Inherited Scrofula.

My nose was of a most pronounced crimson hue, the result of inherited scrofula. I suffered untellable mortification daily, and tried every remedy to effect a cure, but without deriving the slightest benefit. I tried the Cuticura Remedies, and the most flattering results followed. I am all right now, and cannot recommend your Remedies enough to bestow upon what I know to be the greatest and grandest gift given by nature to man. Please accept the most sincere and grateful thanks of one who has suffered.

C. STEVENS O'MAHONY, No. 3 1/2 E. 6th st., New York, N. Y.

Cuticura Resolvent.

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humors remedies. Internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair, speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply, scrofulous and hereditary diseases and humors, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases."

PIMPLES.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

Pains and Weaknesses.

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pains, Inflammation and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Tain Plaster, first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

THE MODEL

An Overcoat Sale



That will save many dollars to hundreds of our patrons. This may not seem like good weather to talk of Overcoats, but when you can save one-third of the cost of a good Overcoat, you'll be interested, notwithstanding the weather.

Our Rochester factory has sent us nearly eight hundred Melton and Kersey Overcoats, that were slightly shaded. The garments were made up to sell at \$12, \$15 and \$18, and we have the same things, that run perfect, in stock at these prices.

The manufacturers of the cloth having made us a liberal allowance on account of the shading, we offer them this week at the following tremendous reduction in price. All the Overcoats that were made up to sell at \$15 and \$18, go this week for

\$10.50

And all those that were made up to sell at \$12, will go for

\$8.50

The imperfection in the Overcoats is so slight that you would never notice it, if your attention were not called to it. Buy your Winter Overcoat NOW and save money.

HANAN'S SHOES



We have taken the exclusive agency for Hanan & Son's fine shoes in Indianapolis. Every wearer of fine shoes knows that HANAN'S shoes are the best. To introduce the line we are selling the

grade usually sold at \$6 for \$5.

Special Sale of Boys' Suits

This week we offer all of our broken lines of Fall-weight Knee-Pants Suits (carried over from last winter) that sold at \$4.50, \$5 and \$6, for

\$3.63.

You'll find a bargain in every suit.

INDIANA'S LEADING CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HAT AND SHOE HOUSE

Our store closes every evening except Saturday at 6 o'clock.

THE MODEL

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